The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5310 號十一百三千五第 日五十月十年戊甲治同 HONGKONG, MONDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER, 1874. 一拜禮 號三十二月一英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

November 21, MARIVELES, Span. str., 202, M. Ugalde, Manila 17th November, General.—REMEDIOS & Co.

November 21, CHINKIANG, Brit. str., 798, Jas. Hogg, Canton 20th.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

November 21, AGAMEMNON, Brit. str., 1,550, K. Thomson, Liverpool 25th August, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

November 21, MARINA, Brit. bk., 669, Frederick Jean, Cardiff 18th June, Coals.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

November 21, EMUY, Spanish str., 222, F. Arbadi, Iloilo 9th November, General.—REMEDIOS & Co.

November 21, ANDREAS, German bark, 423, J. Peters, Bangkok 20th October, Rice.—CHINSEE.

November 21, VILLA DE RIVADAVIA, Spanish brig, 261, M. Camus, Iloilo October 30th, Sapanwood.—BRANDAO & Co.

Departures.

November 21, RUPAX, for Singapore.

November 21, MATILDA ATHELING, for Whampoa.

November 21, OSCAR VIDAL, for Tamsui.

November 21, NORTH AMERICAN, for New York.

November 21, JURGEN, for Chefoo.

November 21, PROSPECTOR, for Guam.

November 21, VOLGA, str., for Yokohama.

November 21, MEIKONG, str., for Shanghai.

November 21, CHINA, str., for Ningpo and Shanghai.

November 22, CHINKIANG, str., for Ningpo and Shanghai.

November 22, FALCON, for Swatow.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, NOVEMBER 21ST.

Falcon, for Swatow.
Chinkiang, str., for Ningpo and Shanghai.
China, str., for Ningpo and Shanghai.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Agamemnon*, str., from Liverpool:—Mrs. Pentersen, and 250 Chinese.
Per *Emuy*, str., from Iloilo:—3 Cabin.

Reports.

The Spanish steamship *Emuy* reports left Iloilo on 9th November, and had moderate N.E. winds throughout.

The German bark *Andreas* reports left Bangkok on 20th October. In the Gulf had rain and squally weather. In the China Sea light Northerly winds till lat. 15 N., when got strong N.E. winds to arrival.

The Spanish brig *Villa de Rivadavia* reports left Iloilo on October 30th. Experienced strong N.E. gales and high sea on the Luzon Coast. Across the China Sea had moderate N.E. monsoon and cloudy weather.

MANILA SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 2nd, str. Pearl from Singapore; 3rd, str. Pahay from Singapore; 4th, British man-of-war Challenger from Australia via Iloilo; 6th, str. Yuen-tze-fee from Amoy via Hongkong; 11th, str. Mariveles from Hongkong; 13th, Portuguese man-of-war India from Lisbon via Suez and Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

October 31st, Charmer for New York, Fleetwing for New York, str. Paragua for Singapore; 4th, str. Pearl for Hongkong; 6th, Candelaria for Hongkong; 9th, Eugenio for British Channel; 11th, str. Yuen-tze-fee for Hongkong and Amoy, The Sir Jamsetjee Family for London.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Dates.*
Alejandro	New York	Feb. 10
Frances	Shields	Feb. 19
Cleopatra	Penarth	April 8
Stefano	Penarth	June 20
Lord Macaulay	Liverpool	June 23
Canton	Falmouth	June 29
Hamilton	Cardiff	June 29
Bremen	New York	July 10
Fontenaye	London	July 13
Game Cock	New York	July 15
Hankow (s)	London	July 27
Windhover	London	Aug. 15
Charite	Cardiff	Aug. 16
Maria	Cardiff	Aug. 16
Borodow (s)	Newcastle	Aug. 20
Marco Polo	Cardiff	Aug. 25
Sarah Nicholson	Swansea	Aug. 28
Tamesa	London	Aug. 29
Pallas	Hamburg	Sept. 2
Invincible	London	Sept. 9
Fede e Speranza	Swansea	Sept. 14
Hansa	Cardiff	Sept. 16
Bonita	Cardiff	Sept. 18
Varuna	Hamburg	Sept. 19
Nankin (s)	London	Sept. 20
Ocean (s)	Glasgow	Sept. 24
Life Brigade (s)	Shields	Sept. 26
Formosa (s)	London	Sept. 30
Ly-ee-moon	London	Oct. 2
Crocus (s)	London	Oct. 2
Fluellin	Sunderland	Oct. 5
Miako	London	Oct. 7

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 12 Noon,
Effects.

At 2 P.M.,
Household Furniture, &c.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL can obtain it from the Undersigned.

W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.

tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1873. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1874.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
1y 790 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
833 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

Banks.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1863.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE, BRISBANE.

DIRECTORS:
HON. F. H. HART, M.L.C., Chairman.
HON. A. B. BUCHANAN, M.L.C.
HON. THOS. M'ILWRAITH, M.L.A.
AUDITORS:
FREDERICK ORME DARVALL, Esq.
W. F. DIGBY, Esq.
GENERAL MANAGER:
E. R. DRURY.
BRANCHES:
BEENLEIGH.
CHARTERS TOWERS.
COOKTOWN.
GYMPIE.
MARYBOROUGH.
MILLCHESTER.
ROCKHAMPTON.
ROMA.
STANTHORPE.
TOOWOOMBA.
TOWNSVILLE.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON;
THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
AGENTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES:
THE CITY BANK.
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY.
AGENTS IN VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
AGENTS IN NEW ZEALAND:
THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.
AGENTS IN NEW YORK:
MESSRS. LAIDLAW & CO.
AGENTS IN SAN FRANCISCO:
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.
AGENTS IN INDIA AND THE EAST:
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
6m 1139] [July 21, 1874.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 775,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—The Hon. R. ROWETT.

Ad. André, Esq.	A. F. Heard, Esq.
E. R. Bellios, Esq.	E. Hopphus, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq.	S. D. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 8th August, 1874.

NOTICE.

In the Goods of LOUIS GUSTAVE VASSALLO, *Deceased.*

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to send in Particulars of the same to the Undersigned, on or before the 1st Day of February, 1875, after which date no Claims will be recognised.

And all Persons being indebted to the said Estate are requested to make Immediate Payment.

J. FAIRBAIRN,
Administrator.
td 1777 Hongkong, 27th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

GABRIEL DUBOST, *Deceased.*

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to furnish Particulars of same to the Undersigned, on or before the *1st day of March*, 1875, after which date they will not be recognised; and all Persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make Immediate Payment.

ED. CHASTEL,
Executor.
1m 1759 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Captain JOHN C. FINE are requested to communicate with the Undersigned; and all Persons being indebted to the said Estate are requested to make Immediate Payment to

JOHN S. LAPRAIK,
Administrator.
1772 Hongkong, 27th October, 1874.

In the Goods of MANOEL DA SILVA, *Deceased.*

ALL Persons having any CLAIM against the above Estate are requested to send in Particulars of their Claim to the Undersigned before the 1st day of February, 1875, after which date no Claim will be recognised.

And all Persons being indebted are requested to make Payment without delay.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1874.

A. A. BOTELHO,
M. A. D'AZEVEDO,
1m 1876] *Executors.*

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEWAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper.....$1.50
Neatly Bound.....$2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.

A. MACG. HEATON.
tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as a WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

OFFICE:—*No. 50, Queen's Road Central.*

ED. CHASTEL.
9m 1812 Hongkong, 1st November, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned hereby begs to notify for general information that there is no Partnership whatever in the Photographic business carried on under the Style or Firm of AFONG, the Undersigned being the Sole Proprietor.

Mr. M. NOGUEIRA MENDES is authorized to sign my name per procuration.

AFONG,
Photographer.
tf 1839 Hongkong, 4th November, 1874.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.

OFFICE—*No. 3, Stanley Street.*

W. H. NOTLEY.
tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
1829 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING BROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.

E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. [tf 1649

FOR SALE.

THE Peruvian Ship

"EMIGRANTE,"

For Particulars, apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
1877 Hongkong, 12th November, 1874.

FOR SALE.

THE New Iron Screw Steamer

"OCEAN,"

built on the Clyde, classed 90 *A* 1, of 2,000 Tons Carrying Capacity; 160 Horse-power; with Compound Engines, consuming 15 Tons of Coal daily.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
1807 Hongkong, 31st October, 1874.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate that their DEPOT at No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, was OPENED ON THE 16TH SEPTEMBER, with a Stock of CLEAR SOLID BLOCK ICE made from PURE FILTERED WATER, without the use of Ether, Ammonia, or any kind of Chemicals whatever; and are prepared to execute Orders for any quantity at

TWO CENTS PER POUND.

SPECIAL AGREEMENTS made with Steamship Owners or Agents.

The DEPOT will be opened from 5 A.M. till 6 P.M., and ICE can be had at the WORKS at EAST POINT any time during day or night.

Order Books can be obtained either at the DEPOT or at the WORKS.

KILE & BAIN,
Proprietors.
1455 Hongkong, 17th September, 1874.

THE HONGKONG WHARF AND GODOWNS,
(FORMERLY THE HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.)

THE above are now OPEN and READY for BUSINESS. Advances made on Cargo, Goods covered by *Fire Insurance* under Open Policies, when required.

For Particulars, apply to

LANDSTEIN & Co.
1510 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain, Owners, nor Agents of the Peruvian Ship "*Emigrante*" will be responsible for any debts contracted by the Officers and Crew of the said vessel.
tf 1042 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1874.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR,

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.
tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, resparred, repaired also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 935 June 15

NOW ON SALE.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" For 1874.

Apply at

THE *DAILY PRESS* OFFICE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
1835 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Hon. W. H. ALEXANDER, Official Administrator, to Sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

the 23rd day of November, 1874, at Noon,—The EFFECTS of the late TANG YIK, at the MAN SING LOONG, No. 53, Bonham Strand:—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—Ebony CHAIRS, TABLES and TEA BOYS, Marble-top STOOLS, COUNTERS, Money and other SCALES, SHELVES, STANDS, TABLES, CHAIRS, MIRRORS, LAMPS, BEDSTEADS, Bed PLANKS, Bamboo STOOLS, CLOCKS,

&c., &c., &c.

Also,
1 IRON SAFE.
1 PLATFORM SCALE.
3 Bales COTTON.
And
PLANKS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1921 Hongkong, 20th November, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

the 23rd day of November, 1874, at 2 o'clock P.M., at No. 4, Gough Street,

The Property of a Gentleman, owing to change of Residence.—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bedroom SUITES, Damask-covered COUCHES and CHAIRS, TABLES, MIRRORS, CHANDELIER, ENGRAVINGS, WHATNOTS, SIDEBOARD, CLOCKS, LUSTRES, CROCKERY, GLASS and PLATED WARE, WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, BEDSTEADS, Cheval GLASS, Toilet TABLE and GLASS, Book SHELVES, &c., &c.

Also,

A PIANO, by ROLFE WALTER & Co., London.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1917 Hongkong, 19th November, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Captain WILLIAM BLETHEN, to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 30th day of November, 1874, at Noon, on Board,

(For account of the concerned.)

The American Barque

"*JUNO*,"

of 300 Tons Register, or thereabouts, as she now lies in this harbor.

For Further Particulars or Inventory, apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

The Vessel to be at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1920 Hongkong, 20th November, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co., to Sell by Public Auction (on board), on

FRIDAY,

the 4th December, 1874, at 12 o'clock Noon,—The receiving Hulk

"*FORT WILLIAM*,"

of about 1,800 Tons Register, as she now lies in the Harbour.

The Hull, One Anchor, and 75 fathoms Chain to be sold in one lot.

Spare Anchors, Cables, &c., will be sold separately.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer in Mexican Dollars at 7.1.7.

All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk, and to be taken delivery of within twenty-four hours after fall of the hammer.

The Steamer *Sanda* will leave the Company's Office Wharf at 11.45 A.M. on the day of Sale for the conveyance of intending Purchasers.

For further particulars and inspecting orders, apply to

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.
1906 Hongkong, 17th November, 1874.

STEAM-FERRY.

THE Steam Ferry Company's new and commodious Steam-launch "*CITY OF VICTORIA*," otherwise called "*FLYING*," will run daily between HONGKONG and YOW-MA-TEE, leaving Messrs. VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.'s Wharf for YOW-MA-TEE every hour, from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M., returning every half hour. FARES:—For Europeans, Cabin Five (5) cents, Chinese 24 cents. This boat and the "*KOWLOONG*" can be chartered for pleasure parties, and for towing purposes, at moderate rates, by applying to

AH YON,
Kwong Hing Shop,
57, Praya West.
tf 1926 Hongkong, 21st November, 1874.

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(TOWN OFFICE:—ON MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.'S PRAYA PREMISES.)

THE GENERAL MANAGERS of the above Company beg to announce that, having secured the Services of a skilled English Pastry-cook and Baker, they are making daily, and are prepared to receive orders for, all kinds of CAKES, BISCUITS, and BREAD, Samples of which may be seen at the Office, or will be forwarded on application.

Cakes.	*Fancy Biscuits.*
POUND CAKE.	CUSTARD BISCUITS.
MADEIRA "	QUEEN'S "
SEED "	ASSORTED "
SULTANA "	GINGER "
TIFFIN "	BRANDY WAFERS.
SCOTCH SHORTBREAD.	GERMAN WAFERS.
Plain Biscuits.	
SODA BISCUITS.	BUTTER BISCUITS.
WATER "	ABERNETHY "
WINE "	RICE CHEESE "

Also,

Oatmeal Cakes; Breakfast Buns, plain and with fruits; Soda Scones; Milk Scones; Wheaten Bread; Cottage Bread; Twisted Bread; French Bread; Brown Bread; Soda Bread; Scotch Buns, &c., &c.

WEDDING and CHRISTENING CAKES made and decorated.
1m 1810 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1874.

FOR SALE.

BEST PORTLAND CEMENT and FIRE BRICKS. Apply to

FREDERIC DEGENAER.
tf 1297 Hongkong, 19th August, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓%) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 181 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

Intimations.

THOMPSON & HIND

Invite Inspection of

THEIR NEW GOODS

FOR THE

AUTUMN AND WINTER SEASON.

LADIES' DRESSES,
In "HOME SPUN" and other new Materials.
LADIES' PARIS TRIMMED HATS
AND
BONNETS.
CLOTH JACKETS AND MANTLES,
Plain and Trimmed with Fur.
RICH BLACK SILKS,
In Grograin and Ducape.
PLAID SHAWLS
AND
AUSTRIAN BLANKETS
For Chair Rugs.
THE UNIQUE BODICE AND "MARIE STUART" CORSET.
COTTON AND LINEN SHEETING,
AND
HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY.

33, *QUEEN'S ROAD*,
HONGKONG.
1767 Hongkong, 26th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Committee of the Macao Relief Fund having received several parcels of Clothes for the Sufferers by the Typhoon, beg to tender thanks to the generous donors; and as winter is approaching, the vigor of which will be keenly felt by the destitute, who look up to the wealthy and those in easy circumstances for relief, the Charity of the Public is again appealed to for further donations, especially of Children's Clothing, of which but little has been received. This appeal is particularly directed to the sympathy of Mothers of Families towards the Children of the Poor.

FRANCISCO DA SILVA MAGALHAES,
Secretary, Macao Relief Fund Committee.
1919 Hongkong, 20th November, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will in future be able only to receive Patients for consultation at the Dispensary, from Mid-day to 2 P.M., instead of, as heretofore, to 3 P.M.

FRANCISCO DA SILVA MAGALHAES,
M.D.
1m 1888 Hongkong, 10th November, 1874.

ROYAL HOTEL,
MACAO.

THE above Establishment has been REMOVED to No. 205, Praya Grande, two doors from the former building.

The New House, having formerly been the Hotel of Messrs. HOOKER and LANE, and lately the residence of BARON DO CERCAL, offers the best possible accommodation that may be desired in an Establishment of this kind. The Undersigned, Proprietor of the above-named Hotel, has great pleasure in informing the Public that he has spared no pains to render his new Establishment worthy of general commendation. With the new improvements added to it, visitors will have in it every accommodation required, and as a family Lodging, Ladies will find it both nice and comfortable; the Bath Rooms are all on the same floor as the Bed Rooms, most of which have fire places, and are situated in the quietest part of the House.

The Undersigned, in commending to the Public his new Establishment, begs to solicit a continuation of their Patronage

L. A. DE GRACA,
Proprietor.
Royal Hotel,
Macao, 7th November, 1874. [1851

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchai.

T. G. LINSTEAD.
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

JUST RECEIVED,
Per German Steamer "Sylvia."

PRIME HAMBURG MESS PORK.
Do. Do. Do. BEEF.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
1m 1896 Hongkong, 16th November, 1874.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
tf 247 Hongkong, 5th October, 1874.

NOW READY.
PRICE $5.00.

初學撮要
CHO HOK KAI,
A
HANDBOOK
OF
THE CANTON VERNACULAR
OF THE
CHINESE LANGUAGE.

BEING a Series of Introductory Lessons for domestic and business purposes,
By N. B. DENNYS.

This Work has been approved as a text book for the examinations in Chinese by the Government Examination Board of Hongkong.

For Sale at the

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.
14d 1897 Hongkong, 16th November, 1874.

FOR SALE.

A FOUR-HORSE Power Upright Stationary ENGINE and BOILER, Complete.

Apply to

A. MILLAR & Co.,
Plumbers, &c.,
Queen's Road East.
1341 Hongkong, 27th August, 1874.

FOR SALE.
EX "COSTA RICA."

CALIFORNIA WINES, from the "Buena Vista Vinicultural Society."

This Society's Produce obtained "Mention Honorable" at the Paris Exhibition in 1866, and "Médaille de Progrès" at the Vienna Exhibition in 1873.

WHITE WINES, in cases of	1 doz.	Quarts.
Do. do.	2 "	Pints.
HOCK, ... do.	1 "	Quarts.
CLARET, ... do.	1 "	"

CHAMPAGNES:—
National Grape.
Buena Vista.
Pearl of California, in cases of 1 doz. Quarts, and cases of 2 doz. Pints.

FREDERIC DEGENAER.
tf 1580 Hongkong, 30th September, 1874.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS AND BRASS-FOUNDERS,
GAS-FITTERS AND BELL-HANGERS,
QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, AND NULLAH LINE,
1499 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

Intimations.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS for RE-BUILDING the BOAT-HOUSE, GYMNASIUM, BATH-HOUSE, and other Buildings for the VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB, will be received up to Noon on the 30th instant, at the Office of the Undersigned, Hongkong Club, where plans can be seen, and other information can be obtained.

The Tenders may be for the entire work, or may be made separately for re-building the premises on shore, or for constructing the Bath-House.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

EDWARD BEART,
Secretary.
9d 1929 Hongkong, 20th November, 1874.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Society, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the Eleventh day of December next, at Three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of authorising certain alterations in the Articles of Association with regard to the Reserve Fund.

A subsequent MEETING will be held on MONDAY, the Twenty-eighth idem, at Three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming such Resolutions as may be passed at the Meeting convened for the first named date.

By Order of the Board,

N. J. EDE,
Secretary.
45d 1887 Hongkong, 14th November, 1874.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.,
Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
AND GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY,
AND
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
55, 59, 60, & 61, *Bentinck Street,*
CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co.'s Billiard Tables are now the only once appreciated in India, as a long and steady experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate.

C. L. & Co. have received a large number of very flattering testimonials from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, Manila, Java, Straits, and Persia, testifying to the superior make and quality of their Billiard Tables, and while thanking their Friends and Patrons in China for the liberal support so long extended to their firm, would, in soliciting further patronage, beg to mention the following facts which have conduced to the success their efforts have hitherto met with.

Every table is made of *solid wood, well seasoned and not veneered.*

The Cushions are constructed on an entirely new principle, introduced by C. L. and Co., and unlike that adopted by English makers, and are much more durable and lively than English-made cushions.

No table leaves C. L. and Co.'s premises until it has been standing ready finished for over 12 months, in order to ensure perfectly seasoned material.

Every article of furniture, also, that leaves C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Establishment is guaranteed of Solid and Seasoned Wood.

C. L. & Co. have always ready a large stock of new Cushions on their peculiar principle, and which can be supplied for any table, the accurate length and breadth of the slate bed only being required.

C. L. and Co. have always in hand a large stock of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cloth, and every requisite for the Billiard Table.

Old Cushions renewed on C. LAZARUS & Co.'s peculiar principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

Six and Eight Light Lamps for Oil, or Kerosine, the latter with burners on the duplex principle, giving a light equal to twelve ordinary lamps.

Eighteen light ring burner Gas Pendants, with rod to suspend over table.

C. LAZARUS AND Co. have been appointed Sole Agents in India and the East for

THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER,

by means of which the score can be marked from the cushion of the table.

Price Lists, Catalogues, and all information may be obtained from

LANE, CRAWFORD AND CO.,
who have consented to act as
C. LAZARUS & CO.'S AGENTS
IN
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND JAPAN,
and by whom
ALL ORDERS WILL BE RECEIVED
and forwarded to Calcutta by the EARLIEST opportunity. [1465

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of

HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON

that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.
1y 742 Hongkong, 18th May, 1874.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No fire insurance has been effected.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Per "Doranci," 2nd July, 1874.

FD, 1/35, ... 35 cases Beer.

Per "Irawaddy," 7th October, 1874.

HB | ..... 1 case Merchandise; Consignees
HSK&CO | ..... B. S. Walker & Co.

Per S. S. "Hooghly," 20th October, 1874.

F&J, No. 99, ... 1 pkg. Merchandise.
Mr. Pontaynac, No. 6997 | ..... 2 cases Mineral Water.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1874.

Intimations.

FOR AMOY, TAKAO, AND TAMSUI.

THE Steamship

"YUEN-TZE-FEE,"

Captain Moalle, will leave for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
3d 1934 Hongkong, 23rd November, 1874.

FOR MANILA (*Direct.*)

THE Spanish Steamer

"MARIVELES,"

Captain Ugalde, will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.,
1932 Hongkong, 21st November, 1874.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship

"ABRATOON APCAR,"

will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1935 Hongkong, 23rd November, 1874.

FOR SAIGON.

THE British Steamer

"DANUBE,"

Captain Chinchy, will leave for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 26th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SOEY SHING,
Queen's Road Central.
4d 1936 Hongkong, 23rd November, 1874.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for REPAIRS of the French Barque *CHATEAUBRIAND*, HERVE, Master, will be received at the French Consulate, up to the 24th instant, at 3 P.M., after which no tenders will be received.

The Undersigned reserve to himself the right to refuse any or all tenders.

F. HERVE.
2d 1937 Hongkong, 23rd November, 1874.

MR. ABDOOL KADAR MOOSABHOY will act as the Manager of our Firm, for which he is authorised to sign from this date.

ABDOOLALLY EBRAHIM & Co.
6d 1938 Hongkong, 21st November, 1874.

SHIPPERS and Underwriters of Cargo per S. S. *NINGPO*, J. M. LAYNES, Master, are hereby notified that all Cargo will be forwarded on by the S. S. *CHINKIANG*, J. HOGG, Master, leaving this on or about SUNDAY, the 22nd instant.

SIEMSSEN & Co.
Agents.
3d 1925 Hongkong, 21st November, 1874.

JUST RECEIVED,
Ex S. S. "Vasco da Gama,"—

CALIFORNIA APPLES.
Do. CHEESE.
Oregon Champagne CYDER.

To be Let.

TO LET,
With Possession on 1st September,
THE OFFICES over the HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Apply to
A. S. WATSON & Co.
tf 1340 Hongkong, 27th August, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on the 1st December.
THE Desirable FAMILY RESIDENCE, Bonham Road West, now occupied by N. J. EDE, Esq., containing Ten Rooms, Bathrooms, Out-houses, and Stabling &c.
Apply to
THOMAS GREEN,
P. & O. S. N. Co's Office.
tf 1645 Hongkong, 7th October, 1874.

TO LET,
From 1st June next.
OFFICES in Hunt's Building, Pedder's Wharf. Apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 732 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES situate in Queen's Road Central, known as the "CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN." Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 834 Hongkong, 28th May, 1874.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.
DWELLING HOUSES Nos. 2 and 3 in Alexandra Terrace, which have lately been thoroughly repaired, and
No. 19B, Hollywood Road; Water and Gas laid on.
For Particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 563 Hongkong, 15th October, 1874.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.
THE Large and Commodious HOUSE No. 14, Arbuthnot Road, lately occupied by Mr. VAUCHER.
Gas and Water laid throughout; also, Stables and Coach-house attached.
Apply to
J. A. CARVALHO.
1m 1895 Hongkong, 16th November, 1874.

TO LET.
THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."
Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.
tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

DEATH.

On the 21st instant, at 1a, Caine Road, IVOR CHARLES FRANK HART, aged 4 years and 8 months.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 23RD, 1874.

It is satisfactory that after so much has been said and written upon the subject of interpretation in the Colony, the matter has been brought forward in the Legislative Council. It is to be hoped that the attention which has been directed to it by the Hon. Mr. ROWETT will have the effect of causing the subject to be thoroughly investigated, and a scheme drawn up which will really meet the requirements of the Colony. We are told that we are to have "more young men," but the remedy of more young men has been applied before and is found wanting. These young men, as Mr. ROWETT very truly pointed out, get draughted off into other employments than that of interpreting, and the result is that the standard of interpretation is kept at a very low ebb. Anyone who knows the great difficulty of thoroughly mastering the intricacies of Chinese, will have very little confidence in the "more young men" remedy. Where—tell me where are the young men who seven years ago came out to this Colony to shine as interpreting lights and put to flight for ever the darkness which had hung around all things Chinese? One is a Police Magistrate, another is a Captain Superintendent of Police, a third, after doing good general service, in which a knowledge of Chinese was sometimes useful but as often useless, is at home on leave, and only one, the REGISTRAR GENERAL, is in a position where a knowledge of Chinese is the main speciality, and he has travelled, comet like, from one sphere to another as the necessities of the public service required it. With the last exception, not one of these gentlemen is, properly speaking, an interpreter. They are Government servants knowing something of Chinese, but not what we want, that is Government interpreters. We do not deny that it is highly desirable that Police Magistrates, Heads of Police, and others should know something of Chinese, and the value of the gentlemen in those positions has been to some extent enhanced; but nobody knows better than those who have a moderate knowledge of Chinese the vast difference between such knowledge and the thorough acquaintance with the language necessary to constitute a reliable interpreter. The utmost we can expect from a repetition of the plan already tried and found wanting is that a few gentlemen at home who have friends at the Colonial Office will obtain appointments at the expense of this Colony, and after giving promise of good things for a few years, will be landed in posts where they will have duties which will not permit them to devote the time and attention necessary in studying Chinese to bring fruit to perfection. We may go on on this plan for centuries and be no nearer attaining the end we desire than we are now, and it is clear whatever plan of action may be the right one, that at present adopted is wrong. Several plans much more likely to be successful have been from time to time proposed. Preparing men at home, making a special interpreting department, instituting a board of Examiners here, and making appointments from Chinese scholars on the spot, are steps which have all been discussed, and are all deserving of careful consideration. Under such circumstances, the proper course would certainly seem to be to appoint a commission of gentlemen acquainted with the subject and to have an exhaustive report drawn up. The last-mentioned suggestion for solving the difficulty is the most obviously worthy of consideration, namely, endeavouring to enlist some of the interpreting talent to be found in China; but natural as such a step seems to be, it has always been thrust aside in favour of a plan which enables the Colonial Office to find employment for some of its protegés. Experience, however, has so fully proved the uselessness as a means of obtaining high class interpreters of getting out young men from home, that it would perhaps seem reasonable to make a trial of obtaining the services of some of the middle-aged and old men to be found on the spot.

It is stated that the steamship *Thiobenhaw* left Singapore for this port on the morning of the 18th instant.

The stock of Bengal opium in Calcutta, on the 17th instant, was 1,595 chests Patna, and 350 chests Benares.

The following shipments of Bengal opium were made by the steamers *Australia, Thales,* and *Awatoon Apcar*, from Calcutta, to the 17th instant.—Patna, 2,275 chests; and Benares, 1,390 chests.

To the 17th instant, the following shipments of Cottons were made from Manchester for China and Japan:—To Hongkong. Plain Cottons, 1,937,500 yards; Colored Cottons, 100,000 yards; Printed Cottons, 40,000 yards; Twist, 530,000 lbs. To Shanghai:—Plain Cottons, 8,812,500 yards; Colored Cottons, 330,000 yards; Printed Cottons, 110,000 yards; Twist, 30,000 lbs. To Japan:—Plain Cottons, 1,300,000 yards; Twist, 500,000.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 19th November, 1874.

Mr. Disraeli has written to Sir H. Rawlinson, announcing a new Polar expedition. For scientific reasons it is important to encourage a spirit of Maritime enterprise in the English people.

Earl Derby has been elected Rector of Edinburgh University.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1874.

PUBLIC DINNER.

A farewell dinner was given at the Hongkong Hotel, on Friday, to Mr. A. F. Chambers, the head of the Hongkong Insurance Company's Volunteer Fire Brigade. About thirty sat down to table, the Members of the Volunteer Brigades appearing in their red and blue shirts. Mr. C. May, head of the Government Fire Brigade, and Messrs. Creagh and Russell, Assistant Superintendents of the same, were among the guests. The chair was taken by Mr. C. C. Cohen and the vice-chair by Mr. McEwen. The Chairman in proposing the toast of the evening, said that they were about to lose the services of one whom all regarded as a friend, and as a most efficient officer of the Volunteer Brigade, and that Mr. Chambers' departure would cause a loss from which it would be difficult to recover. He was a man who had literally gone through a great amount of fire and water in the service of the Colony, and had never flinched from his duties. There were few companies like the Fire Brigade in which there was not some kind of difficulty, but in theirs there had been none, and this he attributed to the tact and good management of their friend Mr. Chambers. The toast was heartily drunk, and Mr. Chambers, in replying, expressed his sense of the kindness shown to him. He said that his position in the Hongkong Fire Office necessitated his being foreman and he did not lay any other claims to the post, which he felt sure could be as well if not better filled by others. Alluding to the effective powers of the Fire Brigades, he said that there could now be little doubt that they could cope with any fire which might arise in the ordinary way, and the only thing which might cause a difficulty would be an incendiarism, but that, he considered there was little reason to fear. In conclusion he heartily acknowledged the cordial manner in which the Government Fire Brigade had always co-operated with the Volunteers, and proposed the health of the Government Volunteers, coupling it with the name of Mr. May, who responded in a humorous speech, in which he said that the chief difference between the members of the Volunteer and the Government Brigade was that people would insist upon paying the latter. He passed a warm compliment upon the guest of the evening, Mr. Chambers, who he said, had worked with the greatest good feeling and success. Mr. McEwen proposed the health of the Imperial Brigade who were willing to turn out and work hand to hand whenever there was a demand, whether the Fire Bell rang or not. The toast was responded to by Mr. McLeod, who said the excellent way in which the companies worked together had not been overstated, and he trusted that this good feeling would long continue. Mr. Legge then proposed the *Press*, and some good songs brought a very pleasant evening to a close.

SUPREME COURT.

21st November.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE SNOWDEN.

CLAIM FOR COAL.

GIBB AND OTHERS v. MCBAIN,—$122.25.

Claim for fifteen tons of coal.

Mr. Brereton was for plaintiff, and Mr. Stephens for defendant.

The ship *Albion* (Captain Thomas) brought a cargo of coal from Newcastle to Hongkong. It was consigned to a Company which had in the meantime ceased to exist, and it was then sold, through plaintiffs, to defendant. A few days after the sale, the Captain told plaintiffs that there were fifteen tons of coal belonging to the ship's stores mixed with the cargo. The whole of the coal was however, taken possession of by defendant, and the claim was to recover the value of the fifteen tons so taken. It was alleged, for the defence, that the fifteen tons formed part of the cargo; and it was shown that no notice of their exception was given at the time of sale, nor was anything said about them on the bill of lading. Defendant, it was said, had lost considerably on the contract, the amount of coal delivered being 100 tons less than stated on the bill of lading.

The case was ultimately adjourned to admit of other evidence being called. Mr. Brereton strongly objected to the adjournment, stating that the habit of adjourning small cases was becoming a great nuisance.

CLAIM FOR SALVING WOOD.

LO YOW v FUNG HING SEK $1,000.—This was an adjourned case, in which the price of certain wood recovered from a vessel sunk during the typhoon, was sought to be recovered.

Mr Brereton was for plaintiff and Mr. Sharp for defendant.

Additional evidence was now called, after hearing which, His Lordship reserved judgment.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

21st November.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

David Gannon was charged with the unlawful possession of a quantity of European wearing apparel. The constable who apprehended prisoner said he was offering the clothing for sale at the "Liverpool Arms." He was quite sober. He had only been discharged from prison on the 19th instant, where he had been for fourteen days for being destitute. He had also undergone short terms of imprisonment previously for various offences. There was no clue to the present clothes.

Prisoner, who said the clothes were his own, and who went with a constable to point out the shop where he had bought them, was discharged.

NUISANCE.

Ho Alok and another, for depositing rubbish on the Pokfulum Road, were fined 50 cents each.

GAMBLING.

Wong Ashing was charged with gambling in Wing Lok street. He denied the offence, but was sent to prison for fourteen days.

SUSPICIOUS.

Lau Ahi was charged with being in a store in Wing Lok street for an unlawful purpose. Remanded till Monday, to admit of enquiries being made respecting prisoner.

ALLEGED GAMBLING.

Mahomed Nanah, and twelve other Malays were charged with public gambling at 28, Lascar Row.

Inspector Horsepool said that on the 19th instant he received a warrant from Mr. Creagh, and from information subsequently received he went yesterday to 28, Lascar Row, with a party of police. He found the whole of the prisoners, with the exception of the female, sitting round a mat. On the mat were two dice, and various coins in money. As he went upstairs, the woman who was standing at the door gave a signal and all jumped up, and threw some cups out at the window. He found a pack of cards on the first prisoner, who occupies the room. The female prisoner is his wife. Fourth prisoner was fined $50 for public gambling in September last. Witness did not actually see them gambling.

The case was remanded until Monday next, Bail accepted. The female prisoner was discharged.

LORD SELBORNE ON EDUCATION.

It is consoling, says the *Times* (Oct. 2), that Lord Selborne should still exhort his hearers to continue the general pursuit of such education as they can command, and that he should protest against being supposed to echo the prohibition against a light draught of the Pierian spring. The remedy, as he truly says, lies in making all learning, whether simple or profound, as conscientious and true as is possible; but we may safely leave the excellent exhortation with which he concludes to produce its natural effect. It is more important to deprecate the lapse of confidence in the spread of knowledge and enlightenment which has carried him back to the alarms of 1836. All these apprehensions are founded upon a radical error—that of having more confidence in the intellectual capacity of individuals than in the general intelligence and natural impulses of mankind. The effect of the general diffusion of knowledge has been, no doubt, to bring all knowledge to a popular test. It is natural that men of learning and philosophers should shrink from such an ordeal, and, no doubt, its first application may be rough and hasty. But it is, at the same time, the only test which can be permanently relied on, and the very instances alleged by Lord Selborne's academical authority may turn out to be the best proofs of it.

THE KINGDOM OF SIAM.

Attention has lately been directed to the question of facilitating commercial intercourse between British India and Siam, and there can be no doubt that the development of a trade between the two countries would be highly beneficial to both. A glance at the map shows the dense border tract that the kingdom of Siam holds lying along the frontier of our Eastern Empire. From lat. 21 deg. to lat. 10 deg. this tract trenches on lands now beginning to be opened up to commerce by colonists in British Burmah, Pegu, and Tenasserim. It is covered by dense forests of teak, probably the only one now available for market, and which have been frequently the subject of disputes as to ownership in the law courts of India—disputes, however, which have been obviated by a recent treaty. At lat. 10 deg. the frontiers meet on the isthmus of Kraw, perhaps destined at some future day to form a field for the enterprise of a second M. Lesseps, when vessels are tired of the long round of the route to China by the Straits. The greater part of the trade of these upper districts finds its vent at our ports of Rangoon and Moulmein. From Kraw to the borders of the Malayan peninsula, at the apex of which stands Singapore, the whole coast of Siam abounds in minerals of remarkable richness, principally tin. These are now worked by colonies of Chinese to a considerable extent. On the eastern side of this long promontory lies the Gulf of Siam, at the head of which stands Bangkok the present capital. The delta of the river Menam, upon which Bangkok is built, about thirty-four miles from the sea, produces rice in great abundance, while the coast and the upper districts of the vast valley watered by the river and its tributaries grow sugar, cotton, indigo, pepper, drugs, dye-woods, and the usual products of tropical countries. Rich silver mines are known to exist and under the present Government the celebrated gold mines are being energetically worked. Such being the natural advantages of Siam, it seems, also, to have been fortunate of late years in the character of its rulers. Since its treaty of 1826 with Great Britain, the immunities secured to Europeans have been conscientiously observed by the Siamese Government. Life and property have been perfectly secure during that period. The priests have never interfered with the toleration invariably allowed by the State, and the late King himself gave the ground for the creation of a place of Christian worship. The present King, it is well known has introduced a variety of reforms of the European type since his accession in November, 1873. In the previous year he returned from a four months' tour to Singapore, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, &c., and his present civilizing policy is no doubt the result of his intercourse with Lord Mayo and the high officials of India. He has organized an Imperial and Privy Council for the affairs of the nation, founded a high court of appeal for clearing off legal arrears, introduced a uniform mathematical standard of weights and measures, and established a method of auditing the public accounts and providing for the better payment and training of the troops and the police of the town and country. On the whole, Siam may will be compared with Japan in respect of the rapid progress in civilization which it is making. The only danger is that of going too fast; and it is to be hoped that wise advisers of the King may warn him that many European customs, however well suited to our conditions of social life, are not to be violently introduced among Oriental populations, certainly not among a people who, though of docile and gentle manners, have still strong prejudices of their own.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BISMARCK AND DENMARK.

(*New York Times, Sept. 24th.*)

A shudder runs through the frame of any journalist at the very mention of Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein. Somehow or other, "the Schleswig-Holstein question" was more dreary, more entangled, and more in every way capable of producing the prostration of boredom, than any other political muddle yet known. A few weeks ago the fearful rumour was rife in Europe that "the Schleswig-Holstein question is to be revived," but it is some relief to find that if complications are threatened, they are at all events not of a kind that "no fellow can find out."

The policy in regard to Denmark attributed to Prince Bismarck by the *New Free Press*, an important Viennese newspaper, and quoted in a cable telegram the other day, will, if persisted in, be likely to give rise to alarming antagonisms. The crown of Denmark, the most ancient monarchy in Europe, was originally elective, but from 1448 became practically hereditary in the family of the Counts of Oldenburg. The direct male line of that house terminated in 1863. The great Governments of Europe, having regard to the balance of power, had meanwhile signed a treaty, in 1852, by which the succession was secured to Prince Christian, of Glucksburg, and his descendants by his marriage with the niece of the late King. This succession was adopted by the said Prince Christian.

Those geographical and political reasons which caused a united Germany to be generally recognised as an object of natural and laudable ambition on the part of Prussia, do not exist in the case of Denmark, and most people will see in any scheme for her inclusion in the German Bund nothing more or less than an attempt to extend the dominion, more especially the naval dominion, of a Power whose ambition threatens to become dangerously great.

There have long been those, both within and without Denmark, who have fully recognised the fact that her resources are so limited as to make it dangerous for her to stand alone, while at the same time, an invasion of her independence not being attended with such direct and obvious danger to any great Power as an invasion of Belgium would be, she lacks the security afforded by the mere attempt at an attack upon her independence being at once construed into an attack on a great protector. Although in these days royal alliances are not usually regarded as of much political import, their influence in this respect is not by any means invariably *nil*, and it may be remembered that Lord Granville went so far as to directly attribute a political significance to the Russo-English alliance. It happens that the King of Denmark's two daughters are married to the eldest sons of the sovereigns of great Powers, who would certainly have something to say to the absorption of Denmark by Germany, and that it is no secret that in neither case is the husband of the ladies in question by any means devoted to German interests.

The eldest son of the present King of Denmark is married to the only child of the late King of Sweden. Had the Salic law not prevailed in Sweden, this marriage might have had the happy effect of uniting Scandinavia under one monarchy, of size and resources to take care of herself, with very little help; for the area of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway is just six times that of this State, and the united population of the three numbers considerably over eight millions. Perhaps the present situation may bring about some close defensive alliance on the part of these powers, where community of interests and geographical position seem naturally to point to such a course. Prince Bismarck is a very great man, who has as yet apparently made few mistakes, and it would be a pity for him to mar his unprecedentedly successful achievements by attempting something too much. Napoleon would not have died at St. Helena but for the fact that with all his genius he did not know how to say "enough."

SUPERANNUATED SHIPS.

From a return which has just been published it appears that between 1867 and the present year 128 ships, which were deemed unsuitable for the naval service, were sold by the Admiralty. They included crafts of all kinds, from tenders and lighters to corvettes and frigates—the largest being the screw-frigate *Orlando*, of 3,700 tons. They also differed widely in age, from the armier *Providence*, which was only four years old when parted with, to the *Aigle*, which had attained the ripe age of 60 years, and was sold, as she lay in the mud at Sheerness, after having been sunk by torpedo experiments. The majority of the vessels were steamers, and were sold with engines and spare propellers on board, and in some instances contained stores marked with the broad arrow, which were subsequently repurchased by the Admiralty. The prices paid varied very widely, from £20 given for the sailing fourth rate *Vindictive* 59 years old, and 1,758 tons burden, to £20,000 paid by the German Confederation for the screw line-of-battle-ship *Algiers*, of 3,340 tons, and aged 16 years. The total amount realized by the sales was £267,700, giving an average of rather more than £2,000 per ship.

ARE REGIMENTAL CANTEENS LIABLE FOR POOR-RATES.

A case, involving a question of some importance to military messes, was heard at the Aldershot Police court on the 2nd instant, before Captains Newcombe and Elliott. Captain Walpole, 3rd battalion Rifle Brigade, was summoned for the non-payment of a poor-rate. The defendant is president of the officers' mess of the regiment, and has been frequently applied to by the tax-collector for the amount of a poor-rate for the canteen, but he had refused to pay because he derived no benefit from that establishment. In reply to the Bench, he stated that the canteen was conducted by a committee of officers in conformity with the Queen's Regulations, and the accounts were made up and forwarded every quarter to the War-office. No rent was paid for the building, which was kept up by the Government. Groceries and provisions generally were sold there, and he took charge of the receipts, but no part of the profits was applied for the benefit of the officers. It was contended on the part of the complainant that as the building was rented in defendant's name he was liable for the payment of the rates due on the property. The bench, however, took a different view and dismissed the summons.

THE BUSHMEN OF AFRICA.

Bushmen have never altered by contract with the surrounding civilisation. They are Bushmen, as they were centuries ago, and in their habits are not materially different from what they were when the first pioneer set his foot on their arid land. Civilisation has had no other effect on them than simply driving them further into the desert. Christianity was attempted to be introduced amongst them, but the attempt has been an utter failure. They are not without superstition, and believe, if not in a future state, at least in the person not being annihilated by death. Thus Lichtenstein tells us that a Bushman magician, having put a woman to death, dashed her head to pieces with large stones, buried the corpse, and made a large fire over the grave, lest she should rise again and "trouble him." So perfectly untamable and little intelligent are they, that they are of little use as servants, and even after being tolerably well "licked into shape" (and here the phrase must be taken almost literally) by the rude discipline of the colonists, the ungrateful young vagabond will take the first opportunity of escaping into the bush. The Dutch held them in slavery, and the Kaffirs also treated them in much the same manner, but they made little of them. Almost their only use to the colonist is as a "fore-looper," or lad to walk ahead of the great bullock-teams in use at the Cape, and pick out a path for the oxen.—*Cassell's "Book of the Races of Mankind."*

ROMANTIC STORY.

A Leipsic paper publishes the following story: About 10 months ago a rich patron of the sciences and arts in Berlin offered prizes amounting to about 140 dols. each for the best essays on the history of the Middle Ages, astronomy, zoology, poetry, and metaphysics, and about 285 dols. each for the best romance and the best poem. A committee of members of the seven university faculties was appointed to award the prizes, and the awards were made a short time ago. A large number of persons competed, and the work offered had a large amount of excellent material among it. The names of the writers were enclosed in sealed envelopes, on the outside of which fictitious names were inscribed. The prize for the essay on metaphysics was awarded to a young man named Max Markbaum, who had sent his essay under the name of "Hans Wildenstein." When Markmann's name was announced, a pale, poorly-clad, exceedingly wretched-looking young man stepped forward and was greeted with a hearty round of applause. His hair was thin and already sprinkled with grey, and his whole appearance excited the sympathy of the audience. After receiving his prize he quietly returned to his seat. One after another, as the titles of the best essays were announced, the accompanying envelopes disclosed Markmann as the author, and the applause grew tumultuous as the young man, looking more weary every time, stepped forward. The excitement among the students was so great that a suggestion would have caused them to carry him off in triumph. The essays all examined, the poems came next in turn, and the prize was Markmann's. Then the prize romance was found to be his. It was entitled "The Village Schoolmaster," and Berthold Auerbach, who was one of the committee, pronounced it one of the most gracefully-written stories he had ever read. This was the last prize awarded; but hardly had the fortunate competitor arisen to go and receive it, when he fell fainting to the floor. A death-like stillness reigned in the hall, while they carried the poor young man into an adjoining room, where the physicians succeeded in restoring him to consciousness; but that was all, for four hours afterwards he was a corpse. His death was the result of long years of deprivation. He was literally starved to death.

THE TRADES OF PARIS.—HUMAN HAIR AT A PREMIUM.

In the *Revue de France*, M. Maxime du Camp arrives at a conclusion that there is no city in the world where people work more than in Paris. First, he says, there are no less than 300,000 lounge rs in the streets, 180 café concerts, 238 public ball-rooms, and 25,000 wine shops, with 7,226 billiard-rooms. All the professions are represented—even agriculture; for it appears that between the confines of the old city and the present fortifications there are 183 farmers, and 162 proprietors who cultivate their land. Of the 1,851,792 inhabitants, 816,040 are workpeople, almost equally divided between the two sexes, there being 404,408 men and 411,632 women. Of retail dealers there are 209,324 men, and 192,598 women. Ladies will be interested in knowing that there are 51 false-hair "merchants" and 1,158 hair-dressers, who, during last year, sold 102,000 kilogrammes of the much-sought-for article, which is stated to be now becoming so difficult to procure, that the Parisian dealers are compelled to send agents to China to purchase it. There are 3,016 dealers in flowers, who last year sold to the inhabitants of the city no less than six million bouquets of violets. Of the 400,000 persons who gain their existence by the commerce of Paris, there are but 89,100 masters; and from 1st January to the 31st December last only 1,862 declarations of bankruptcy were made to the Tribunal of Commerce. Commission agents, brokers, &c., give employment to 108,426 persons. The liberal professions are represented by 51,954 persons, namely, men of letters, 1,878; painters, sculptors, composers, and actors, 9,420, of whom 2,058 are women. It would appear from this table that only 803 servants are employed by these 1,878 men of letters, who maintain by their industry 2,253 relations. Of doctors there are 1,726, pretty evenly distributed throughout the various arrondissements into which the city is divided, and giving one doctor to about every thousand of the inhabitants. There are 5,052 *chiffonniers*, or rag pickers; 16,250 landed proprietors, and 54,372 independent gentlemen; 557,869 porters; and 71,794 concierges. The increasing expense of Parisian existence is illustrated by the fact that pensioners and refugees receiving allowances from the State are represented by the small number of 6,296. Of public functionaries (not including those of the army) there are 32,959—which, considering the system of centralisation in vigour, may not, perhaps, appear an extravagant number. M. du Camp informs us that the workmen are paid every fortnight (on the Saturday), and that the following week is, in a great measure, lost, the men not unfrequently refraining from work until the Friday, and devoting the time to amusement and dissipation.

HINTS FOR THE SLEEPLESS.

There are, truly, physiological means of securing sleep, which should ever be steadily tried ere forming the hypothesis that sleep is unattainable without hypnotics. These, says the *Sanitary Record*, are a good long walk, which will tire the muscles; a light and easily digestible supper chiefly of farinaceous material, with or without, but better with some, malt liquor of fair body and in good, sound condition. Then bed may be essayed—with a better chance of success than after the ordinary evening; if sleep hangs off, some alcohol, in a concentrated form, may be taken just on getting into bed, and if the weather is cold, the alcohol may be rendered more efficient by giving it in hot water. If the person be elderly, the bed may even be warmed with advantage.

SINGULAR ADVENTURE AT SEA.

The captain of a small vessel called the *Catherine*, bound from Cork to Portsmouth, with a cargo of butter, has just met with a singular adventure at sea. The crew consisted of but three hands, the captain, whose name is Furkiss, and two seamen, one named Finch, belonging to Plymouth, and ther other called Paddy, a native of Cork. The *Catherine* left Cork, and when about 25 miles from Queenstown, the two men were engaged in shifting jibs. While so employed, a sea struck them, carried them away, and no more was seen of them. The same wave swept the captain off the vessel, which was thus left without a hand. Fortunately, however, another wave washed him into the rigging, and he succeeded in regaining the deck. Throughout the very heavy weather which has prevailed during the last few days, the captain stuck, single-handed, to his post, and brought his vessel safely into Portsmouth harbour.

THE ART OF SWIMMING.

(*To the Editor of the Globe.*)

SIR,—As one who has devoted a good deal of time and thought to the "art of swimming," allow me to thank you for calling attention to the neglect of it in your issue of this day. It is certain that many a precious life is lost from want of cultivation in this most necessary art. People fancy that the performance of a certain number of imperfect strokes on the surface of the water justifies them in calling themselves "swimmers," while the fact remains that nineteen out of twenty bathers have not the least capability of preserving even their own lives, much less that of assisting others, when any real emergency arises. You rightly deprecate mere acrobatic performances in a bath as the froth of practical swimming. Such evolutions are no doubt highly graceful, and wonderful as gyrations in the water; but what we want is that stimulus should be given to straightforward, strong, and downright practical swimming, such as will be of real use in time of need. The long, steady, forward arm stroke, with the hands together, and well extended in their negative position, until the force of the positive leg stroke (simultaneous with the negative arm stroke) is expended, the movement and elasticity of the whole body—for the strong swimmer works not only with his arms and legs—is really the style which we ought to cultivate. Rapid strokes, while they "take a good deal out" of the swimmer, do not in the end conduce either to rapidity of motion or to long continuance of self-sustentation. It stands to reason that the longer the negative arm stroke can be maintained before the separation of the palms of the hands backwards, the less opposition is given to the progress of the body in its movement through the water. Why is a boat pointed in the bows? Sincerely hoping that more attention in the future may be paid to good straightforward swimming,—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. T. WETHERED, Vicar of Hurley, Berks.

October 7th.

LIFE IN THE BACKGROUND

Mr. Tennyson's lotus-eaters having disembarked from the ship in which they had spent many weary days and nights, declared that they had had enough of action and of motion, and they "swore a solemn oath" to live for ever in that dreamy land "in which it seemed always afternoon." Their mood is perfectly intelligible to us of the nineteenth century; perhaps even more so to us than it was to the ancient Greeks who invented the fable. We live in more exciting times, and the sea which it is our lot to navigate is more unquiet than that which tossed the frail barks of Ulysses and his companions. We have made ourselves the centre of a delicate mechanism which spreads over the entire world, and receive day by day an influx of news from the furthest quarters of the globe which would have served Herodotus for the materials of a score of histories. We are so accustomed to our railway accidents and our gunpowder explosions that they barely disturb the even tenor of our dullest of dull seasons; and an Englishman thinks himself legitimately aggrieved if he wakes up in the morning and finds nothing sensational in the papers. And yet there are, even in busy England, a sufficient number of "melancholy lotus-eaters," to whom the labour of money-getting has become a vanity, and the hearing of much news a vexation of spirit. All this is undoubtedly very trite; but the record of a life such as that of Bryan Waller Procter, who has just passed away from us in a ripe old age, serves to impress the fact upon us with renewed vividness. He took up his position by deliberate choice in the background of life; and if in his later days he ever ventured out from congenial obscurity, it was only to turn back with increased appreciation to his monotonous retirement. He had relished his brief season of popularity as a young man might be expected to relish it; but he knew the true value of his transient fame, and did not complain if his notoriety died before himself. It is not too much to say that he despised the flattery of the popular breath, and kept at arm's length the *profanum vulgus*, of whose fickleness he had such convincing experience. "Barry Cornwall" was more Horatian than Horace; he felt, as well as said, that the praise of the many was superfluous to him. He was an epicure of his peaceful days, and cultivated his quiet old age as the gardener cultivates his choicest flowers. Few men with any claim at all upon the notice of their contemporaries have lived so completely out of the world as Bryan Procter, and fewer still have been so thoroughly above the reach of disappointment and disillusion. It is related of him that he once tried the experiment of lending twenty poor people twenty pounds a piece, and only in one instance was the money repaid. But such was his temperament that what would have checked the generosity of another had the effect of stimulating his.

A character like this is displeasing to a certain bustling type of Englishman; but, if we are not much mistaken, the tendency of our day is towards a deeper appreciation of the pleasures of retirement. Steam and the telegraph notwithstanding, it is possible to live quietly in this bustling England of ours; and it is not a matter for wonder if, after three generations of great social and political excitement the minds of many men should fall back upon quieter lines of thought. The mood that would cast off the responsibilities entailed on every individual by the necessity of a sound national progress is not one that claims much sympathy and respect; but there are times when the most adventurous mariners covet "a pause from weary wandering," and when men who have been nourished for some time on the strong meat of perpetual novelty require time to digest their nourishment. It by no means follows, because a man is less inclined to keep up a vehement interest in "heroic legislation," or in "the greatest social problems of the day," that he is is therefore likely to be less useful to his fellows, or to degenerate into a drone in the human hive. Bryan Procter was almost to the last an industrious practitioner of one of the hardest working professions, and his life-long usefulness will not be questioned by those who know anything of his career. What we would particularly dwell upon is, that he was characteristically a man who kept himself in the background of the world, that he had at an early age grown tired of a turmoil which distinguished the front ranks of his contemporaries, and that the type of men to which he belonged is becoming every day more common amongst us. The question that suggests itself to us after the contemplation of such a life is this—has England in the nineteenth century room for men of his kind? Is it an unpardonable weakness in an Englishman to shrink from the never-ceasing conflict of public life, and to harbour something like a distrust of our capacity for further "drastic reform?" We fancy that the instinct of the country has already led it to give a partial answer to these questions. There is a vast difference between living in the background and living altogether out of the world; and no doubt many men will think with Barry Cornwall that, however they may live, the ranks in front will always be well filled.—*Globe.*

THE SHAH'S IMPRESSIONS OF ENGLAND.

SOME CURIOUS BRITISH CUSTOMS.

It is stated that the Shah of Persia has himself published an account of his visit to England, and the *Academy* gives the following review of the work:—After taking farewell of the King of the Belgians, the Shahembarks with "Lorenoo Sahib" (Sir Henry Rawlinson) on board the *Vigilant*, Captain M'Clintock, "known through his several voyages to the Northpole Islands." He admires the *Vigilant*, more especially the good things to eat in the state cabin; there were "peaches, white grapes, black grapes, small very sweet melons; the grapes were from hothouses, and very dear, one bunch of them cost two francs." He arrives at Dover, where the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, and others come to meet him. The Duke of Edinburgh is a "very good looking young man, with small beard and blue eyes; in parentheses he adds that he is very tall. "Prince Arthur is not so tall, has a thinner face, and is smaller made than his brother." On the road from Dover to London, noticing the fine fields of Kent, his Majesty says, "it is not necessary to write about England's agriculture, it is known all over the world." They pass "Sheslhurst" (this, like most other European names, in Roman character); a wheel of a carriage catches fire, and "we were near all burnt." The crowd at Charing-cross was "endless," and nails forth the following:—"London has some very handsome women; on the countenances of both women and men are depicted nobility, greatness, dignity, and strength; it is evident that England is a great nation; the Almighty has to them especially given power and ability, sense, understanding, and education; no wonder they have conquered a country like India, and possess considerable colonies in America and in other parts of the world." Then he admires the English army, especially the cavalry, but deplores the small number of the latter. The next day he visits the members of the Royal family; at Marlborough House he is pleased with the tiger skins, and at the Duke of Edinburgh's stuffed lions and tigers strike him as worthy of notice. He visits the Duke of Cambridge, "who had a fine house, and is commander-in-chief of the army, especially of the artillery and arsenals; he is an old man, but still strong and vigorous; his red and white face is very pleasing." "Then we went to the house of the sister of the Duke of Cambridge, who is married to the Duke of Teck; he is one of the German princes, and a very good young man; he has a small moustache." At the reception which he gave the things that struck him as most important were "the many jewels and pearls" which Rajah Duleep Sing, "a young man with fine eyes," appeared in. "Lord Gladstone was also there." After the state dinner given by the Prince of Wales, the Shah went to the Duke of Sutherland's; "he has half a million a year, a good and noble wife, and a fine house." The description of the entertainment well illustrates the style of writing in which the Shah excels. "There was a great crowd; we sat on a chair in a long hall; there were English ladies and princes, and an Indian prince, Nawab Nazim of Bengal, with his son; they came to London two years ago on business; remained here; is the nephew of the celebrated Typhoon Sahib; at last the dance was over; having reached home we slept." No doubt he did, he had had a hard day's work. Next day he went to see Her Majesty at Windsor Castle; he again sits on a chair, and "the Lord Chamberlain having brought the order of the Jarretière," it was given to him by Her Majesty's "own hands." He in return "gave the Persian order of the Lion and Sun, with his portrait mounted in diamonds." He sees Prince Leopold, "very young and good-looking attired in Scotch costume;" this he explains as "a costume in which the knees are bare." "One daughter of the Queen, 16 years of age, is always in the house, and not yet married." The Shah likes to eat well; whenever the meals are good he never fails to say so; here "we ate a good breakfast, there were some fruits." In the castle grounds he sees soldiers; "although the English army is small, it is very well clothed, well drilled, and consists of young, strong men," he remarks. After a description of the castle, he adds—it looks like an afterthought—"Her Majesty's age is 50, but she looks only 40; she has a genial, and pleasant countenance." In the evening he goes to the City, to the Guildhall entertainment. He notices the policemen, "there are 8,000." The next piece of information is somewhat startling, and ought to put the London police defying street boys at their ease: "The people of London think very much of their police; anybody that shows any disrespect to the police must be killed." The Lord Mayor lives in "Guid Hall." Wonderful to relate the Shah on this occasion sat again on a chair, and we see that in every succeeding chapter he takes care to tell us the same thing—that is, whenever he does happen to sit on a chair. Then the Lord Mayor, the Shah, everybody drank Tos (toasts). He goes to sleep again that night, and next morning goes to "Volvitch." On the road he sees "working men of London, their faces blackened by coal-smoke," at Woolwich, "English guns, like the ancient ones; they are loaded by way of muzzle, and not, like Krupp's, from the breech." In the evening he is at the opera—"There was a crowd; Patti, one of the celebrated European singers, had been brought from Paris; she sang very well; she is a very handsome woman; she took a long price to come to London. There was also Albani, a Canadian, of America, who sang very well and performed well." On the following day, en *route* to the Zoological Gardens, he is received with the usual "Hurrahs," he feels quite pleased, and says, "Really they cordially like me." The hippopotamus was "a wonderful thing." On the day of the naval review he had to wait a little at the railway station for the Prince of Wales and the Czarevitch. At Portsmouth he embarks on board the *Victoria Albert*, Captain Prince Linoge, and sits down to breakfast. Then said the Prince of Wales, "Rise, let us go on deck to salute the ships; we rose and went on deck." The two sons of the Prince of Wales were also there. Then the Shah went on board the "*Agincourt* commanded by Fipe Hurnbi," then visited the "*Sultan*, commander Vansitart," and returned to the *Victoria Albert*. "The boat got under the steam wheel; the steam wheel began to move; the wheel very nearly touched our boat; if the wheel had touched our boat, which was not the will of God, we should all have been drowned; praise be to God the Almighty, the wheel stopped; we got on deck without further danger." In the evening in the Albert Hall he admires the

FEVER AND POLLUTED STREAMS.

The carelessness of many millowners in polluting streams is so notorious as scarcely to excite comment. The best excuse for them is that they do not realise the enormous mischief that may result from their neglect. A case has just occurred at a village called Ecclesfield, near Sheffield, which ought to give them food for reflection. A paper-mill stands on a small stream there, along the side of which are rows of houses occupied by the workpeople. The stream above the mill is said to be "quite pure," but the water, after passing it, "is choked with refuse and poisonous matter coming from the manufactory." Noxious gases are freely emitted from the "black liquid." The consequence is that there has been a most serious outbreak of fever. Eighteen deaths have occurred, and there are now sixteen cases of fever within a radius of half a mile. The proprietors were warned some time ago to abate the nuisance, but without effect. The other day the sanitary authorities summoned them, and they were fined £10 10s, with costs. It is satisfactory that steps should have been taken in the matter; but we fear a fine of £10 10s, with costs, is not likely to exert a deterring influence on the minds of the offenders. Such evils will not be remedied until public opinion has been thoroughly aroused as to the necessity of reform. It is intolerable that the health of the community should be endangered simply to add to the profits of manufacturers. This class has not hitherto been supposed destitute of public spirit; but if millowners will not voluntarily do what is their plain duty, the sooner they are compelled to adopt a different course the better.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

(*Economist.*)

So many and so contradictory are the rumours that have been prevalent concerning the course of the dispute between the Empires of China and Japan that it is difficult to speculate upon the subject. What is clearly known is that the negotiations between the two Governments of the far East have been prolonged further than is consistent with the belief that the difficulty was a slight one. What, in addition, is more than suspected is that both sides are arming, and—even more ominous fact—are looking out for the aid of foreign capital. "When the sovereigns ask for treasure, then I know that monarchs are serious," Sidonia (in his early days) used to say, and the Eastern Empires from which the aggressive civilisation of Europe has torn away the veil have been quick in learning the habits of the Western Governments. The purchases of arms for China in Europe, and the efforts of that country—which, however, turned out abortive—to secure the purchase of a Danish ironclad, are facts more dangerously prophetic of war than any bullying that may be interchanged between Peking and Yeddo. By both parties a temporising policy is being pursued, which looks too much as if the one and the other calculated on being able, after a brief delay, to strike a deadly blow. In the meantime, the original cause of war remains; the Japanese troops continue to occupy the island of Formosa, and the Chinese population of the neighbouring provinces on the mainland are in a condition of perilous excitement against the insolence of the insular upstarts who have dared to invade, and seemingly to annex a dependency of the "Flowery Land."

The quarrel is now of some months' standing, and though it would not be safe to accept either the Chinese or the Japanese version of it without qualification, the general drift of the controversy may be understood without much difficulty. The Island of Formosa has for ages been claimed as an integral part of the Chinese Empire, and in the administrative system of China is even attached to the province of Fokien, opposite which it lies. But as a matter of fact the celestial civilisation has never been introducted into Formosa; the islanders are a semi-savage race, addicted to piracy, wrecking, and various devices of plunder. There is not a naval or commercial power that has not suffered wrong at the hands of the Formosan tribes, and that has not complained in vain to the local authorities of Fo-Kien, or demanded redress as fruitlessly from the Imperial Government at Peking. The gist of the only apology that could be extracted from either the provincial or Imperial Governments was that Formosa, though acknowledging the Chinese suzerainty, was practically independent. Accordingly, when the Formosan pirates became more than usually troublesome, the squadrons or cruisers of the European powers used to administer a little rough-and-ready chastisement without diplomatic formalities or menace of serious warfare. But early in the present year a Japanese vessel was wrecked on the coast of the island, and the crew as usual were plundered and ill-used. The Government at Yeddo instantly and firmly demanded redress from Peking and meeting with the usual evasive reply, at once equipped an expedition against Formosa, and before the Chinese had recovered from their amazement at the audacity of the attempt, the Japanese troops were established in strength upon Formosan soil, had quelled the feeble resistance of the native tribes, and showed no disposition whatever to recede from the position they had conquered. The Government at Peking was thrown into alarm, for popular indignation might be expected to follow an exhibition of Imperial weakness so flagrant as the tolerance of the invasion. After a vain attempt to stop the sailing of the expedition, which the Japanese evaded with characteristic duplicity, the Foreign Office at Peking determined upon sending an ultimatum to Yeddo calling upon the Mikado to withdraw his forces from Formosa within three months or to prepare for war. The period of grace allowed has by this time expired, but it does not appear that the Japanese have retired from the island. They, as well as the Chinese, are accomplished in the arts of temporising, and they have gained time by sending an Ambassador to Pekin, who must have reached the Imperial Capital about two months ago. The result of his mission is not yet known, but probably time will be spent in purposeless conferences and promises that are not meant to be performed. It is remarkable that the Chinese themselves affirm that the Japanese envoy, Yanagiwara, declined to enter into any diplomatic discussion with the high officials who met him at Tientsin, stating "that he had a national letter to give to the Emperor, and that this object fulfilled, he would be prepared to enter into negotiations with the Supreme Government, and with them alone." This is a higher tone than the Chinese have ever hitherto borne with from their former subjects of Japan. That it has been tolerated is sufficient evidence that the spirit and strength of the Peking Government has declined vastly even within the past quarter of a century.

The terms of peace which Yanagiwara has been instructed to offer at Peking are said to be liberally conceived towards China, though they are probably tendered in the belief that the Chinese Government will refuse them. They are "that China is to occupy the territory now in charge of the Japanese forces, that she is to undertake to keep the aborigines of that and other localities in Formosa under due subjection, and that she is to acknowledge formally that Japan only did what was legal and right in taking the law into her own hands. In consideration of this admission Japan is willing to waive all claim to an indemnity. The conditions may be accepted by China as involving no material loss, but it cannot be denied that they would carry with them a disastrous diminution of *prestige*. The adventurous and aggressive spirit of the Japanese, who are proud of their new and advancing power upon the seas, is only to be whetted to fresh enterprise against their unwieldy neighbour by such a palpable confession of weakness. The Government of the Mikado, too, is not only ambitious of military success, but is anxious to find an absorbing occupation in foreign fields of strife for the hordes of reckless, half-disciplined soldiery with whom the country has been flooded since the breaking up of the feudal organisation of the Daimios' power. But the question is whether the feebleness or the prudence of the Peking Foreign Office will be sufficient to restrain the warlike ardour of the Chinese people, especially in the Southern provinces; and whether the concessions that have hitherto been made to the exacting claims of Japan have not been merely intended to gain time. The preparations for war in Canton and other Southern parts appear to be carried on with great activity. A transport service has been rapidly organised; and at Shanghai "all the old stocks of ordinance and firearms are finding a ready market at remunerative prices." The correspondent of the *Times* at this port gives credence also to a rumour that "an influential American firm is negotiating a loan in favour of the Chinese Government for 3,000,000*l.* on the security of the Custom revenues, and for which 9 per cent. is to be given." And this, as we have said, is, if true, more ominous of war than any purchases of arms or gunboats, or even European ironclads.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The *Standard* points out that "with the single exception of the stamp duties the actual returns for the half-year verify in almost every particular the correctness of the estimates of last April. But in his Budget speech the Chancellor of the Exchequer estimated that the increase of the revenue of the year would be £659,000, whereas, as a matter of fact, we find a decrease during the first six months amounting to as much as £1,370,000. It is to be remembered, however, that the increase was calculated on the assumption that taxation was to continue on the same footing as last year. But, as we have already reminded the reader, the sugar duties were entirely repealed, a penny was taken off the income tax—a reduction of taxation, however, which will only be felt in the last quarter of the year—and the horse duty was abolished. In this way the very large sum of £4,320,000 was given up. Furthermore, the receipts of last year were swollen by repayments from the Post-office to the amount of £800,000. In reality, therefore, if the revenue of the present year falls short of that of the last by no more that £4,500,000, the estimated increase would be secured. But, as we have just seen, the decrease on the first half of the year does not amount to one-third of this sum. There would seem, therefore, to be little ground for apprehension regarding the financial prospects of the year, even if we were to have no improvement upon present circumstances. But that there will be very considerable improvement admits of no reasonable doubt. In the first place, the receipts are always very much larger in the latter half of the year, and especially in the last quarter. And in the second place, the abundant harvest of the present year gives assurance of a revival of trade, and of plentiful employment for the working classes."—*Globe.*

EXECUTION FOR PARRICIDE IN PERUGIA.

A public execution took place in Perugia recently, the first spectacle of the kind witnessed in that city for some years. It was a case of parricide. A young man of Citta di Castello, which town belongs to the assize circuit of Perugia, was tired of waiting for his father's inheritance. Although only 19 Adriano Panari thought it high time for his father Vincenzo to quit this world; but as the old man seemed to have too good health to justify the anticipation of his immediate removal in the ordinary course of nature, the son decided to hasten the desired event by the simple stimulus of a *stoccata*. His next step was to find some one willing to administer the stab. After one or two fruitless proposals he found a young man only a year older than himself, who undertook to commit the murder for 25fr. beforehand and a like sum after the deed, with the additional flattering prospect of being taken into the permanent service of his juvenile patron. Merendini, the hireling assassin, was punctual in the performance of his engagement. On Nov. 24th last, knowing that Signor Vincenzo Panari was going into the country before daybreak, he waited for him outside the town gate, and at 5 a.m. gave him his death blow with a single stab in the abdomen. The whole affair was discovered immediately, and none of the parties denied on trial. The crime of parricide being doubly heinous, Adriano Panari did not get the benefit of being a minor, which his accomplice did. He was condemned to death, and Merendini to perpetual imprisonment. As there was no executioner nor guillotine in Perugia, the Roman headsman, Mastro Titta, and his adjutant, came from Rome to cut off the parricide's head. The sentence was to be carried into effect on the morning of the 22nd, so that, as customary in that country, the convict was informed of his approaching fate on the 21st at midnight. Adriano received the notice with indifference, quietly wrote a letter to his mother and another to his sweetheart, marking a cross at the foot of each epistle, and received coldly the exhortations to repentance of the attendant Capuchin friar, to whom he is reported to have replied that if he had 20 more such fathers he would have killed 21. With equal firmness he marched to the place of execution, a small open space in front of the prison, and received the grim embrace of the executioner, who begged his forgiveness for being the instrument of the law. "If I did not cut off your head, *figlio mio*, somebody else would." *Cagisco*," replied the criminal, "only let us make haste." Although it was hardly daylight, and the morning rainy, the space left for the public, outside the circle of soldiers who surrounded the guillotine, was crammed with spectators, male and female, and the crush was so great that several persons were injured, and one had his arm broken. The chief impression on the spectators seemed to be produced by the personal good looks of the delinquent.

Dr. Merkel, the tutor of the late Prince Consort, has just died at Bremen, where for the last twenty-eight years he held the post of Preachor to the Cathedral.

How small a portion of our lives is that we truly enjoy! In youth we are looking forward to things that are to come; in old age we look backward to things that are past.

It is pity that so many children should be spoiled by lack of discipline! Naturally, children enjoy being good. They are never so happy as when they are obedient and amiable.

EXTRAORDINARY HEROISM.—The *New York Herald* records, as an instance of "unparalleled bravery," the fact of a young man eloping with a middle-aged woman and her six children.

A farmer's daughter from Grinton, near Richmond, has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour, in Northallerton gaol, for stealing a kid glove valued at 9d.

Private Seale, of the 15th Regiment, was the successful competitor in a running match against Robert Webster, Royal Artillery, at Southsea, for the championship of the British Army and a prize of £50.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

NOVEMBER 22ND, EVENING.

A moderate amount of business has been done in Bengal Drug during the last two days at irregular prices. The following may be taken as the ruling prices. Patna at $612½ to $617½, demanded; Benares, $567½ to $572½, demanded. No change in Malwa. Estimated stocks 300 chests Patna, 400 chests Benares, and 200 chests Malwa.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, on demand,	4/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight,	4/2½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight,	4/3 to 4/3½
Credits, at 6 months' sight,	4/3½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight,	4/3½

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand 223

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 223

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, sight	73½
Private, 30 days' sight	73½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—5 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares —340 per share, premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,300 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 80 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$193 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$525 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$135 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$128 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—50 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—7 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 80 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$50 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$94 per cent. discount.

SALES ON NOVEMBER 22ND, 1874.

As reported by Chinese.

American Flour, 50lbs., 500 bags, at $1.20, by Kwong-wah-yuen to travelling trader.

Hams, 5 piculs, at Tls. 16.5.0.0, by Chun-tuck-cheung to travelling trader.

Brown Sugar, 500 piculs, at $3.70, by Chun-tuck-cheung to travelling trader.

Mushrooms, 5 cases, at $70.00, by Kin-cheong to travelling trader.

Black Dates, 20 bags, at Tls. 2.4.5.0, by Chun-cheong to travelling trader.

Shellfish, 12 bags, at $36.80, by Chun-foong to travelling trader.

Cuttlefish, 10 bags, at $22.00, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 40 at $12.00, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
NEW YORK *via* SUEZ CANAL	Nestor (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 23rd inst.
LONDON	Ardent	Robert Clasper	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Falcon	Shiell	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Albuera	W. H. Thomas	Whampoa	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Mathilda Atheling	Whereat	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch
Do.	Kinfauns Castle	James Dodds	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
HAMBURG	Therese	C. Jensen		Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
BREMEN	John C. Munro	Crane	Hongkong	Melchers & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Sir Harry Parkes	Thos. Stephens	Whampoa	Olyphant & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do	Beemah	Blackstone	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick despatch
Do.	Hana	Le Moult	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Ellen	Kindred	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Morning Light	Chaston	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Frederick Tudor	Bearse	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do. *via* YOKOHAMA	Vasco de Gama (str.)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 25th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Delhi (str.)	G. Lee	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 26th inst., at noon.
SINGAPORE AND PENANG	Arratoon Apcar (str.)			Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Pei-ho	Melizan		Messageries Maritimes	On 3rd prox., at noon.
SAIGON	Danube (str.)	Clanchy	Hongkong	Soey Shing	On 25th inst.
CALLAO	Callao	Vidaurrazaga	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	On or about 23rd prox.
MANILA	Mariveles (str.)	Ugalde	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	On 26th inst., at 3 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	Bombay (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Agamemnon (str.)		Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	To-day, at 4 P.M.
Do.	Bangalore (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Kjobenhavn (str.)	Form		Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
AMOY, TAKAO, AND TAMSUI	Yuen-tze-foo (str.)	Moalle	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 25th inst., at noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Yesso (str.)	Ashton	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at 8 A.M.

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To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabularly contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

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1y 1603 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

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THE Steamship

"YESSO,"

Captain F. Ashton, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 23rd inst., at 8 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
4d 1916 Hongkong, 19th November, 1874.

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FOR SHANGHAI,
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For Freight or Passage, apply to
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Agents.
1931 Hongkong, 21st November, 1874.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Danish Steamer

"KJOBENHAVN,"

Form, Master, shortly expected from Singapore, will have quick despatch as above.
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WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1928 Hongkong, 21st November, 1874.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

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THE Company's Steamship

"NESTOR"

will be despatched on or about the 23rd instant.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
1894 Hongkong, 16th November, 1874.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"BOMBAY"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 13th November, 1874. [1885

STEAM TO SHANGHAI,
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THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

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will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 13th November, 1874. [1886

FOR HAMBURG.

THE German Bark

"THERESE,"

C. Jensen, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
tf 1888 Hongkong, 14th November, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK

THE A 1 German Bark

"HANS,"

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VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1834 Hongkong, 4th November, 1874.

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THE Peruvian Clipper Ship

"CALLAO,"

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FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

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FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 British Barque

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For Freight or Passage, apply to
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"ALBUERA,"

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FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

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FOR LONDON.

THE British Barque

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Canton.
tf 1423 Hongkong, 9th September, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR BREMEN *(Direct.)*

THE British Barque

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For Freight, apply to
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Canton.
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FOR NEW YORK.
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"BEEMAH,"

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U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Chartered S. S. "*VASCO DE GAMA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th November, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, viâ the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 24th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

O. BEEMORE,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1874.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON; ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*DELHI*," Captain G. LEE, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 26th November, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 25th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Routes required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 13th November, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 3rd December, 1874, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*PEI-HO*," Commandant MELIZAN, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 2nd December, 1874. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BEETRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 19th November, 1874.

SUNWOO,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MATTING,
WORKS—QUEEN'S ROAD, WEST POINT, (Near the Sailors' Home.)
OFFICE—*Yew Kee, No. 30, Wing Lock Street.*
HONGKONG.
1428 Hongkong, 10th September, 1874.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY, instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements

Extracts.

[The following, given in a slightly curtailed form, is (says the *Liverpool Albion*) the beautiful poem, as translated by the late William Taylor, of Norwich, which is so powerfully illustrated by Mr. Alfred Elmore, R. A.]

ELLENORE.

At break of day, from frightful dreams,
Upstarted Ellenore;
"My William, art thou slain," she said,
"Or dost thou love me more?"

He went abroad with Richard's host,
The Paynim foes to quell;
But he no word to her had writ,
An' he were sick or well.

And when the soldiers all were bye,
She tore her raven hair,
And cast herself upon the ground
In furious despair.

Her mother ran and lift her up,
And clasped her in her arm:
"My child, my child, what dost thou all?
God shield thy life from harm!"

"Oh, mother, mother! William's gone!
What's all beside to me?
There is no mercie, sure, above;
All, all were spared but he!"

"Kneel down, thy paternoster say,
'Twill calm thy troubled spright:
The Lord is wise—the Lord is good;
What He hath done is right."

"Oh, mother, mother! say not so;
Most cruel is my fate;
I pray'd, and pray'd, but what avail'd?
'Tis new, alas! too late."

"Our Heavenly Father, if we pray,
Will help a suffering child:
Go, take the Holy Sacrament;
So shall thy grief grow mild."

"Oh, mother, what I feel within
No Sacrament can stay;
No Sacrament can teach the dead
To hear the sight of day.

"Oh, mother, mother! gone is gone!
My hope is all forlorn;
The grave my only safeguard is;
Oh! had I ne'er been born!

"Go out, go out, my lamp of life,
In grizely darkness die;
Then is no mercie, sure, above!
For ever let me lie!"

"Almighty God!" O, do not judge
My poor unhappy child;
She knows not what her lips pronounce,
Her anguish makes her wild.

"My girl, forget thine earthly woe,
And think on God and bliss;
For so, at least, shall not thy soul
Its heavenly bridegroom miss."

"Oh, mother, mother, what is bliss,
And the fiende's cell?
With him 'tis heaven anywhere;
Without my William, hell.

"Go out, go out, my lamp of life,
In endless darkness die;
Without him I must loathe the earth—
Without him scorn the skie."

And so despair did rave and rage
Athwarte her boiling veine;
Against the providence of God
She hurled her impious strains.

When, harke! abroade she herde the trasnp
Of nimble hoofed steed;
She herde a knight with clank slighte,
And climbe the stair in speed.

And soon she herde a tinkling hand
That twirled at the pin;
And thro' her door, that opened not,
These words were breathed in:—

"What, ho! what, ho! thy door undo,
Art watching or asleepe?
My love, dost yet remember me?
And dost thou laugh or weep?"

"Ah! William here so late at night?
O, I have watched and wak'd!
Whence art thou come? For thy return
My heart has sorely ak'd."

"At midnight only may we ride,
I come o'er land and sea;
I mounted late, but soon I go,
Arise, and come with me.

"And is there any room for me,
Wherein that I may creep?"
"There's room enough for thee and me,
Wherein that we may sleep."

"All in her sorely, as she was,
Upon his horse she sprung;
And with her lily hands so pale
About her Wiliam clung.

And hurry-skurry off they go,
Unheeded wet or dry;
And horse and rider snort and blow,
And sparkling pebbles fly.

Tramp, tramp, across the land they speed,
Splash, splash, across the sea;
"Hurrah! the dead can ride apace:
Dost fear to ride with me?"

Hallo! hulloo how swift they go,
Unheeding wet or dry:
And horse and rider snort and blow
And sparkling pebbles fly.

How swift the hill, how swift the dale,
Aright, sleft, are gone!
By hedge, and tree, by thorp and town,
They gallop, gallop on.

Tramp, tramp, across the land they speed;
Splash, splash, across the sea;
"Hurrah! the dead can ride apace,
Dost fear to ride with me?"

Look up, look up! an airy crew
In rounded dances reele:
The moon is bright and blue the night,
May'st dimly see them wheele.

And all that in the moonshine lay
Behind them fled afar;
And backward scudded overhead
The sky and every star.

Tramp, tramp, across the land they speed,
Splash, splash, across the sea;
"Hurrah! the dead can ride apace,
Dost fear to ride with me?"

And hollow howlings rung in air,
And shrieks from vaults arose:
Then knew the maid she might no more
Her living eyes unclose.

But onward to the judgment seat,
Thro' mist and moonlight drear,
The ghostly crew their flight pursue,
And hollow in her ear.

"Be patient; tho' thy heart should break,
Arraign not Heaven's decree;
Thou now art of thy body reft,
Thy soul forgiven be!"

ALLIGATORS.

A discussion has been going on across the Atlantic as to whether snakes are wont to swallow their young. Some naturalists say yes; other naturalists say no. Apropos of the question, Colonel Caleb Forshay, of the New Orleans Academy of Science, states that alligators at any rate go in for the swallowing process. Continues he: I have had ocular demonstration in a single case, and have the universal tradition of negroes and whites in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas that such is their habit. In the winter of 1842-43 I was engaged making a survey on the banks of the Homochitto Lake. The day was warm and sunny, and, as I halted near the margin of a pond partly dried up to pick up some shells, I started a litter of young alligators that scampered off, yelping like puppies, and retreating some twenty yards to the bank of the lake. I saw them reach their refuge—the mouth of a five foot alligator. She evidently held open her mouth to receive them, as in single file they passed in beyond my observation. The dam then turned slowly round and slid down beneath the water, passing into a large opening in the bank beneath the root of an ash tree. Doubtless this refuge is temporary, and the young are released at their own or the mother's pleasure. No doubt, or otherwise these reptiles would not be so plentiful.—*Pictorial World.*

THE ARTLESS FAIR ONE.

A victimised man speaks eloquently in behalf of his unprotected susceptibilities: There is a certain style of woman who affects the most innocent simplicity on questions to which every one past first childhood can give an answer: whose cue is *naive* ignorance, whose charm is her unenlightenment. She absolutely makes a boast of her ignorance; the tone in which she says: "Oh! you are too clever for poor little me to take to; and I dare say you are right; but then I am such a goose I do not understand you," is quite sufficient to annihilate you for the evening, if you chance to be one of those unlucky ones who are sensitive as to the impression they make. She is all heart. Her subjects of conversation are few; all she wants to talk about is the opera, or the fashions, or the latest scandal, the latest amusements; and anything to make her think and use her brain, though in the mildest way, ruffles her serenity, and transforms you into a bore of the first magnitude.

THE PAGE.

Probably, George the Third was the only, certainly, he was the latest, English sovereign who ever performed the office of page—in the time of his boyhood—to any one. When his parents, the Prince and Princess of Wales, were at dinner, Prince George and his brother Edward used to stand apart and wait upon their father and mother, who were wont to talk to them the while, half earnest half in joke, as lord and lady of old might have done to a couple of *damoiseaux*, whom the lord was to instruct in the school of arms and the lady in that of love. Hard upon half a century has elapsed since George the Fourth sent Hugh, Duke of Northumberland, to represent him at the coronation of Charles the Tenth, Roi de France et de Navarre. The duke's special mission was to buckle the Order of the Garter beneath the knee of the last king who bore the above title. It was done with imposing ceremony. There was a gorgeous procession from the mansion occupied by the ambassador, the Hotel Galifet, in the Rue de Bac, and the Tuileries, where the investiture took place. The duke, a man of noble presence, wore the full robes of the order. His train was born by two lads, English boys, one of them his nephew. The nephew was the Hon. Geo. Murray, son of Lord Glenlyon, and subsequently Duke of Athole. The other page was the Hon. James Drummond, brother of the present Viscount Strathallan; he wore a Highland uniform. Mr. Murray was in a fancy light blue hussar uniform, in which he was familiar to the Parisians, as he rode his Shetland pony in the Bois de Boulogne. Death has made nearly a complete sweep of the princes, dukes, lords, gentlemen, king-of-arms, pursuivants, clergymen (Archdeacon Singleton looked like a man who had spirit enough to live for ever), who made up the splendid show that went from and returned to the Hotel Galifet on that memorable day. The little page of that day, the handsome pocket-hussar, was afterwards the Duke of Athole whom Queen Victoria visited when death was slowly and painfully coming upon him. But the duke attended his mistress some little distance from his house at Blair, knelt to kiss her hand at parting, and calmly went in to die. Page, knight, and Christian seemed combined in one dignified, suffering, and uncomplaining man. In these later days, the queen's pages are young gentlemen who are rewarded for the performance of their duties, by having conferred on them commissions in the army. —*Temple Bar.*

LIVERPOOL.

At the beginning of the Civil War Liverpool was seized by the Royalists. It was then besieged by the forces of the Parliament, who after a severe contest won it, driving the Royalists out with considerable loss. The fact that this port was the direct route to Ireland rendered its possession of great importance to both parties, accordingly Prince Rupert again laid siege to the place. He brought with him 10,000 men who had recently been victorious in other contests, and with the confidence and insolence of a conqueror began his work. He termed the fortifications which the Parliamentarians had erected [illegible] to be taken by a single night readily [illegible] was not quite warranted, for it cost him and his army eighteen days, a hundred barrels of gunpowder, and the loss of some 1,500 men before the crow's nest was taken. Sir Edward Moore, a contemporary writer, says that Rupert "tooke Liverpoole Whetsontid 1644, putting all to ye sword for many hours, giving none quarter; where Carrill yt is now Lord Mullinex killed seven or eight men with his owne hands; good Lord deliver us from the cruelty of bloodthirsty Papest." In November of the same year it was surrendered again to the Parliament, after a siege of fifty-five days both by sea and land. During the eighteenth century the progress of Liverpool was enormous. Mr. Leoni Levi states that in 1773 "the population of Liverpool was ascertained to be 34,000. She possessed only three floating docks, a tolerably-sized basin, and three graving docks. The gross receipts of customs in 1776 was £274,000; and in that year eighty one ships of 9,200 tons cleared from Liverpool for the African or slave trade. In 1775 there was only one letter-carrier for all Liverpool, and the mail bags were carried in and out of the town on horseback." This was the period during which the slave trade flourished and was a source of untold riches to Liverpool, which shared with London and Bristol the profits and the name of this iniquitious traffic. When Clarkson went on his merciful mission of inquiry, he found that while eighteen vessels engaged in this trade sailed from Bristol, no fewer than eighty left Liverpool. He heard "horrible facts" from everybody; the people were more hardened, and talked on the subject with more cool indifference than in any other seaport. This he assigns to their greater familiarity with the cruelties incidental to the traffic. The Liverpool people, too, were exceptionally bitter and furious in their opposition. More than once the apostle of abolition was threatened with personal violence, and on one occasion only narrowly escaped from being thrown into a dock to drown; and drowned he would have been immediately, for no one would have attempted his rescue. Liverpool was thoroughly roused in the defence of what she considered the most important source of her wealth and the most valuable of her vested interest. The earliest attempts to legislate on this subject were rigorously opposed by the members for Liverpool, who in this only obeyed the all but unanimous wishes—nay, indeed, the commands of their constituents, Mr. Gascoyne declared abolition to "be unnecessary, visionary and impracticable." Petition on petition was poured into the House of Commons opposing all steps towards abolition, and proclaiming that utter ruin would follow such pernicious and injurious legislation. Through the twenty years' agitation by which the abolition of the slave trade was preceded the influence of Liverpool in opposing the measure was second only, if even it were second, to that of London. An anecdote is told of the great tragic actor George Frederick Cooke, which deserves to be repeated. He was announced to play Richard III., but during the day, as was only too often the case, the tragedian had been indulging in "potations pottle deep," and when he appeared on the stage was scarcely able to articulate. Then at once arose from the audience the cry "Apology! apology!" But the actor staggered to the foot-lights, and in his most tragically indignant tones exclaimed: "Apology, from me to you! Why there isn't a brick in your whole city that is not cemented with the blood of a slave." And with this inconsequential utterance he scrambled off the stage.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

Insurances.

THE SWISS LLOYDS' TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

Subscribed Capital, ... $1,000,000
Co-insures with French Lloyd, Paris, ... $1,400,000
AND WITH
French Company, Paris, ... $1,000,000
$3,400,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World at Current Rates, allowing a Brokerage of 45 °/₀ on Risks East of Singapore, and of 20 °/₀ on all other Risks.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., *Agents.*

1043 Hongkong, 1st September, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 °/₀) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

1y | Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN *Agent.*

1y 943 Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. 33⅓ °/₀ on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 °/₀.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents ..... ½ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents ..... ¾ " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents ..... 1 " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days, ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month ..... ½ "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months ..... ¾ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months ..... ¼ "
Above 6 months ..... the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1869.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ °/₀) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 °/₀) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Company will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ °/₀) on Local Risks only.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 876 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 835

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days, ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ½ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months ... ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months ... ¼ do. do.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents the Queen Insurance Company.*

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf. Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 °/₀ allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

Insurances.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 °/₀ for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 21st November, 1874.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 s 24 per 400 lbs,		$112.00 a	$116.00
" 26 s 32 "		111.00 a	119.00
" 36 s 42 "		120.00 a	125.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 lbs	per piece	$1.85 a	1.90
" 8 lbs	"	2.00 a	2.05
" 8½ lbs	"	2.20 a	2.25
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 54 s 60 yard.	"	2.55 a	2.60
" 64 s 66 "	"	2.45 a	2.50
" 68 s 80 "	"	2.80 a	3.15
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.40 a	2.45
WHITE BROCADES, ...	"	2.65 a	2.70
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.60 a	2.65
" 40 "	"	3.85 a	4.00
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs,	"	1.90 a	2.05
" 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs,	"	2.15 a	2.20
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, ...	"	3.30 a	3.85
DYED BROCADE DO.	"	3.30 a	3.65
DYED DAMASK DO.	per piece	6.00 a	6.25
CHINTS, ...	"	1.85 a	1.90
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a	0.65
" Brown	"	0.60 a	0.65
" Red	"	0.75 a	0.80
VELVETS, Black, 22 inc.	per yard	0.21 a	0.22
" Gontlam, 22 "	"	0.15 a	0.18
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.22 a	0.23

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES, ...	per yard	0.77 a	0.78
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet, ...	per piece	10.00 a	10.20
" Assorted, ...	"	0.40 a	0.50
" *HH* Scarlet, ...	"	0.70 a	0.80
" Assorted, ...	"	0.40 a	0.50
CAMLETS, SSS	"	16.50 a	17.00
" SS	"	18.00 a	18.00
" S	"	18.00 a	19.50
" *BBB*	"	20.00 a	20.50
LISTINGS, *DX*	"	15.00 a	15.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6	per picul	$3.85 a	3.90
" Hoop, ...	"	4.50 a	4.55
" Bar, ...	"	3.25 a	3.30
" Wire, ...	"	3.20 a	3.25
LEAD, ...	"	7.45 a	7.50
STEEL, English, ...	per tub.	4.70 a	4.75
" Swedish, ...	"	4.30 a	4.50
TIN, Malacca, ...	per picul	25.00 a	26.00
TIN PLATES, ...	per box	8.20 a	8.50
SPELTRING METAL	per picul	24.50 a	28.00
QUICKSILVER, English, ...	"	212.50 a	—
" American	"	215.00 a	—
SPELTER, ...	"	7.25 a	7.50

PRODUCE.

COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	14.00 a	14.50
" Ningpo, ...	"	14.00 a	14.50
" Tientsin, ...	"	14.80 a	15.00
" Shantung, ...	"	15.50 a	16.00
" Bengal, ...	"	11.00 a	14.50
ALUM, ...	"	1.60 a	1.85
BARRAMUNDA, Japan white, ...	"	4.00 a	4.50
" Black, ...	"	3.50 a	3.50
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1, ...	"	2.45 a	2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a	2.25
" Siam, white, ...	"	1.85 a	1.90
" " mill cleaned, ...	"	1.70 a	1.75
" Manila, ...	"	2.25 a	2.40
" Singapore, ...	"	3.10 a	3.15
" Saigon, ...	"	1.60 a	1.65
" Arracan, ...	"	2.10 a	2.15
" Rangoon, ...	"	2.25 a	2.40
SALTPETRE, ...	"	5.80 a	6.40
COALS, Africa, ...	per ton.		
" English steam, ...	"	12.25 a	14.50
" American Anthracite, ...	"	15.00 a	—
" Sydney, ...	"	8.75 a	—
WINDOW GLASS	per box.	3.70 a	3.80
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,			
SAPPANWOOD, Straits, ...	per pol.	5.50 a	6.00
" Bangkok, ...	"	4.50 a	4.80
PEPPER, White, ...	"	18.00 a	19.00
" Black, ...	"	12.50 a	12.80
BETEL NUTS, ...	"	3.50 a	4.25
SANDAL WOOD Malabar, ...	"	3.80 a	4.20
" South Seas, ...	"	17.50 a	19.00
SAPAN WOOD, Manila, ...	"	1.70 a	2.10
" Siam, ...	"	2.50 a	2.75
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	"	1.20 a	1.30
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	"	6.50 a	6.65
WHEAT, Tientsin, ...	per pol.	1.90 a	1.95
" California, ...	"	2.25 a	2.30
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	"	6.00 a	6.50
" " Dk. Brown, ...	"	3.60 a	3.70
" West Coast, Dk. Brown, ...	"	3.20 a	3.30
" Manila, Dry White, ...	"	4.40 a	4.50
" " Dk. Brown, ...	"	3.75 a	3.90
CAMPHOR, packed, ...	"	15.00 a	15.75
PEAS, White, ...	"	1.85 a	1.88
" Green, ...	"	1.90 a	2.25
" Black, ...	"	1.75 a	1.80
" Yellow, ...	"	1.50 a	1.65
MUSHROOMS, ...	"	60.00 a	65.00
SEAWEED, Green, ...	"	1.30 a	1.40
" Oni, ...	"	2.70 a	2.80
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large, ...	"	9.50 a	11.50
" " middle, ...	"	7.75 a	8.20
" Dried " small	"	5.20 a	5.75
VERMICELLI, Tientsin, ...	"	6.00 a	7.40
BEES WAX, Japan, ...	"	19.00 a	19.50
" " Hankow, ...	"	73.50 a	74.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Agamemnon	Thomson	Brit. str	1550	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai
Albay	Diaz	Span. str	269	D. Lapraik & Co	*Sunk*
Alaska	Van Sire	Amr. str		P. M. S. S. Co	*On shore*
Asia	H. P. Nielsen	Dan. str	880	Ah Yon	
Danube	Clanchy	Brit. str	561	Soey Shing	Saigon
Emuy	Avtadi	Span. str	222	Remedios & Co	
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Flying*
Fei-an	Benning	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Hanyang ‡	Bell	Brit. str	290	Master	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Leonor		Span. str	393	D. Lapraik & Co	*Sunk*
Little Orphan		Brit. str	40	H. K. & W'poa Dock Co	
Manteles	M. Ugalde	Span. str	202	Remedios & Co	Manila
Nanpo	J. M. Rayner	Brit. str	761	Siemssen & Co	
Norna	Koch	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Orissa	W. H. Pockley	Brit. str	1600	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Pawtuxet	E. Smith	Amr. str	280	Aug. Heard & Co	Macao
Powan ‡	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Pyung ‡	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	
Vasco de Gama	J. F. Rice	Brit. str	1980	P. M. S. S. Co	Yokohama, &c.
Yesso	Ashton	Brit. str	552	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Yet-sai		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Yottung	Cullen	Brit. str	233	Kwok Acheong	
Yuen-tze-fee	W. H. Harvey	Brit. str	315	D. Lapraik & Co	Amoy, &c.

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Alden Besse	Allen Noyes	Amr. bk	842	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Andreas	J. Peters	Ger. bk	423	Chinese	
Anna	Jurgensen	Swed. sch	162	Melchers & Co	
A. E. Vidal	Angelbeck	Ger. bk	329	Siemssen & Co	
Ardent	R. Clasper	Brit. bk	358	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Atlantic	Mellin	Brit. sh	1709	Order	
Beemah	Blackstone	Brit. sh	887	Aug. Heard & Co	New York
Bu[illegible]	Wo[illegible]	Siam. bk	300	Chinese	
Callao	A. Vidanrazaga	Peru. sh	1552	Carlowitz & Co	Callao
Candelaria	Don Barredo	Span. bk	407	Remedios & Co	
Cap-sing-moon	Sorensen	Brit. bk	465	S. E. Burrows & Sons	
Carricks	Carr	Brit. sh	915	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Caroline	Clyma	Brit. sh	993	Captain	
Cecilia		Port. bk	533		
Chateaubriand	Hervo	Fren. bk	380	Carlowitz & Co	
Chunjee	Palmonest	Brit. bk	259	Chinese	
Charlotte Andrews	Place	Brit. bk	356	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Chinaman	Mackenzie	Brit. bk	667	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Christianshavn	Djorup	Dan. bk	241	John Burd & Co	
Cleo	Oberg	Ger. bk	216	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Comet	Bray	Amr. sh	1157	Captain	
Coquette	Lauridsen	Ger. bk	283	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Port Elizabeth
Dan	Holberg	Swed. bg	246	Carlowitz & Co	
Ellen	Kindred	Brit. sh	499	Russell & Co	Sydney
Ellen Castle	Ramsey	Brit. bk	331	Bourjau & Co	
Emigrante	L. Castaguino	Peru. sh	946	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Fabius	Stolze	Siam. sh	635	Chinese	
Faugh Balaugh	D. Rüte	Ger. bk	278	Carlowitz & Co	
France	V. Exmelin	Fren. bk	532	Order	Cebu, &c.
Frederick Tudor	Bearse	Amr. sh	1156	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Gloucester	Vincent	Brit. sh	526	Rosario & Co	
Goliah	Andersen	Siam. bk	542	Chinese	
Hans	Le Moult	Ger. bk	320	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Henriette Behn	Wupper	Ger. bk	350	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Jean Sands	Lefavour	Brit. sh	631	Aug. Heard & Co	
Juno	Blethen	Amr. bk	350	Captain	
J. C. Munro	Crane	Brit. bk	812	Melchers & Co	Bremen
Lizzie H.	Babson	Amr. bk	896	Aug. Heard & Co	
Marina	F. Jean	Brit. bk	609	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Maria y Vicente	Santawloma	Span. bk	384	Remedios & Co	Manila
Medora	Petrie	Brit. bk	357	Olyphant & Co.	
Morning Light	Chaston	Brit. sh	2377	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Norseman	Soderstrom	Siam. sh	701	Chinese	
Onward	Stimson	Brit. sh	606	Rozario & Co	
Prosperity	Moller	Siam. bk	474	Fung-fat-loong	
Radama	Boucher	Fren. sh	487	Carlowitz & Co	Callao
Ricca Genova	J. Cummins	Brit. sh	652	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Seaforth	Bernet	Siam. bk	311	Chinese	*Sunk*
Sea Waif	Korner	Amr. bk	273	Order	
Shooting Star	Wm. Tait	Siam. sh	818	Chinese	
Telee	Hoffmann	Ger. bk	335	Siemssen & Co	
Titania	England	Brit. sh	979	Gilman & Co	
Vidal	Bondeau	Fren. bk	709	Melchers & Co	
Villa de Rivadavia	M. Camus	Span. bg	261	Brandao & Co	

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Chase	Mather	Pw. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adam	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Avon	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. Powlett	Hongkong
Challenger	double sc. gun vl.	—	—	Geo. S. Nares	Hongkong
Churybdis	Steam Corvette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	Singapore
Curlew	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Hongkong
Dwarf	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. B. W. Bax	Shanghai
Elk	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. R. H. Harris	Hongkong
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. O. E. Buckle	Shanghai
Growler	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. W. Stewart	Amoy
Hart	double sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comdr. T. H. Royse	Singapore
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Cameron	Shanghai
Iron Duke	doub. sc. iron sh.	14	800	Capt. W. Arthur	Woosung
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Foochow
Mosquito	Military Hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Modeste	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Tientsin
Midge	Steam Corvette	14	350	Capt. M. J. Thomson	Shanghai
Modeste	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Japan
Mosquito	Receiving ship	12	—	Com. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Princess Charlotte	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160